

Clarksville, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1885.

TERMS: \$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

THE CAUCUS.

Quite a number of Tennessee papers of professed Democratic proclivities have been discussing the advisability of a party caucus in the present Legislature, and are at variance in their views on the subject.

The CHRONICLE can see no reasonable objection to a caucus. Such a thing may be necessary to a perfect party organization and to facilitate the passage of party measures. But the caucus should be run strictly in the interest of the party and not as a machine manipulated by cliques and rings for the passage of pet schemes of a non-partisan nature.

To come directly to the point, a so-called Democratic caucus should not be organized for the sole purpose of forcing through the legislature a railroad commission bill, or for preventing the repeal of the obnoxious and unconstitutional law of that kind already in existence. A railroad commission is in no sense a party measure and has no proper place before a party caucus. Every member should be left free to vote in this regard as he thinks will best serve the interest of his constituents.

If this question is brought before the Democratic caucus it will be done by the same clique and in the same spirit that attempted to make the support of Savage & Co. a test of Democratic fealty in the last campaign. Some of the ever faithful who expect to personally profit by narrowing the numbers of Democratic statesmen in Tennessee, will seek to use this scheme as a "kicking out" process. It is needless to say that Tennessee Democracy is in no shape to stand anything of this kind, but these Pharisaical demagogues are on the lookout for number one, at heart they are wreckers, and they don't care a punched nickel for the fate of the party which they pretend to guard with such jealous care, so they succeed in shelving a few of their political rivals.

We insist on a free discussion of the commission question before the Legislature, and free action in that regard for every member, irrespective of his party affiliation. Democratic members who oppose the commission scheme and those who recognize the voice of the people in demanding the repeal of the present law, should not suffer themselves to be lashed and dragged into line. Those who have the manliness to oppose the rule of the regulators and stand up for their principles, will, no doubt, be stigmatized as Republicans in disguise, traitors and renegades by the ring organs, but this abuse will count for naught against them and we hope there will be none so weak-kneed as to fall in their duty through fear of it.

There should be a caucus for all legitimate party purposes. Such things exist in every legislative assembly of the country, and so we have no objection to them. But the railroad commission question is a local outside issue and has no business before the caucus of either party. Let Democrats and Republicans vote in this particular as they please.

This was our position when the question was before the people and we look at it in the same light as it comes before the legislature.

PENSIONING CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

A well known gentleman of this city suggested to the editor of the CHRONICLE recently that Tennessee should pension her disabled Confederate soldiers. The thing should not be attempted, he said, until some compensation had been made of the cost and the State's ability to undertake such a charity fully ascertained.

The last legislature passed an act pensioning the blind soldiers who lost their sight in the Confederate service, and if the State can bear the expense, it would be a handsome thing to extend the bounty to those who were otherwise rendered unfit for work while fighting the battles of the South.

Tennessee furnished a large number of soldiers to both armies during the bloody and fraternal struggle through which the country has passed. Those who fought so nobly for the preservation of the Union are under the munificent care of the Federal government and it is well that they should be. But those brave men who bore arms on the losing side, and manfully contended for the cause they thought just, have no such patron, and even the generous victors would not complain if the State should grant a small allowance to such of them as were badly crippled and are now approaching the decline of life.

We present the matter to the consideration of the Solons now assembled at Nashville and hope they will give it due attention. We can assure them that such a pension would be manfully contended for the cause they thought just, have no such patron, and even the generous victors would not complain if the State should grant a small allowance to such of them as were badly crippled and are now approaching the decline of life.

This man who will read no paper and hear no speaker but those of his own political faith is necessarily narrow-minded and will have no opportunity to correct such errors of creed as he may have fallen into. These one-sided individuals generally like to hear their own party extolled as the only line of thinking an honest man can pursue, and the motives of their opponents denounced as wicked and corrupt. There is no hope for the man so strongly saturated with this kind of bigotry, he is a thoroughbred Ephraimite and must be left with his idols.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette says that is Randall's action in regard to the Morrison bill that defeated Blaine. "He saved his party by raising in the public mind a doubt of its tariff position."

This Tobacco Leaf in its last issue spoke of "the gifted Mr. James B. Cable." We have heard of a literary character who resides in New Orleans named George W. Cable, but James B. is a new one on us.

HON. SAM'L J. RANDALL.

Hon. Sam'l J. Randall's reception in the South has been all that his most enthusiastic followers could wish. In Louisville he was cordially received by the best men of the city and State and crowds flocked to hear him speak. Nashville gave him a grand ovation; the opera house could not hold all who wished to hear him and hundreds who could not get in turned regretfully away.

This was all as it should be. Irrespective of his tariff views, in which he radically differs with some Democrats, Mr. Randall is entitled to the thanks of his party for numerous and valuable services done it, and the South should always be grateful for the helping hand he so generously and ably extended in her behalf in the hour of her greatest need. As an incorruptible American statesman of the highest ability he commands the respect of all, and it is no way surprising that he is so enthusiastically received when he comes South.

But the real secret of Mr. Randall's being made the object of such marked attention during his southern trip was the tirade of abuse which he pronounced at the late session of the legislature of blatherers, Henry Waterson, poured upon him. Waterson seemed to take the visit as an affront to himself, and in addition to the severest criticism of Randall's political views, he applied to the distinguished Pennsylvanian insults of the grossest personal nature. The Southern people were determined that such expressions should not be taken as a reflection of public manners in this section, and to maintain their reputation for civility and hospitality, they made the reception of Mr. Randall more open and demonstrative than it would otherwise have been. The strong political effect that Mr. Randall's visit is found to have, has been given by this attempt to bulldoze him out of coming and the people out of hearing him if he did come. In any event he would have been cordially received at the South, but the reception would have been in a quiet and friendly way.

We will try to give our readers Mr. Randall's Nashville speech in full in our next issue.

The surplus in the State treasury is a matter for the Solons to bother their brains about. If the bondholders don't fund faster in the next two years than they have for two years past, there will be no need of a much larger tax than is necessary to meet the current expenses of the State, but then they might fund all in a rush, as it were, and in that event—well, the Solons will have to fix it.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

A number of gentlemen in behalf of the National Civil Service Reform League, an association composed of members of all parties, addressed a letter to President-elect Cleveland, dated December 20, addressed to me as editor of the National Civil Service Reform League, has been received. That practical reform in the civil service, which has been established by the fact that the statute referred to in your communication to secure such result has been passed in Congress without dissent, both political parties, and by the further fact that a sentiment is generally prevalent among the patriotic people, calling for a fair and honest enforcement of the law which has been thus enacted, regard myself pledged to this, because my conception of true Democratic faith and public duty requires that this and all other statutes should be good faith and without evasions enforced, and because in many utterances made prior to my election as President, approved by the party to which I belong, and which I have no disposition to disclaim, I have, in effect, promised the people that this should be done.

I am not unmindful of the fact to which you refer, that many of our citizens fear that the recent party change in the National Executive may demonstrate that abuses which have grown up in the Civil Service are irreparable. I know that such a sentiment is rooted and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be friends of this reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place. But fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no one can consent to the cause of a laxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law.

There is a class of Government positions which are not within the letter of the civil service, but which are so disconnected with the politics of an administration that removal therefrom by present incumbents in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed solely on partisan grounds, and for more worthy reasons. I would better thought of than that which was conferred on Savage & Co. Their constituents will, no doubt, be better pleased to have them engage in work of this nature, than in passing demagogic measures that will damage the material interests of the State.

This man who will read no paper and hear no speaker but those of his own political faith is necessarily narrow-minded and will have no opportunity to correct such errors of creed as he may have fallen into. These one-sided individuals generally like to hear their own party extolled as the only line of thinking an honest man can pursue, and the motives of their opponents denounced as wicked and corrupt. There is no hope for the man so strongly saturated with this kind of bigotry, he is a thoroughbred Ephraimite and must be left with his idols.

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EVIDENCE IN THE WM. MORROW CASE.

The following is the evidence in the case of the State vs. William, Ransom and Charles Morrow for the murder of Dick Overton, colored:

W. H. EDMONDSON.

I live in Dick No. 9. Know the defendants. Bellamy's cave is about 1 mile from Rans Morrow's and 1 mile from Wm. Morrow's. I knew Dick Overton. He lived mostly at Rans Morrow's, lived with the Morrow family a good while. I was in the cave last spring with Sam Shepherd, Cave Edwards and others. We found the skeleton of a man. Nearly all the flesh was rotten. We didn't know who it was and didn't bring it out to the light. It was 35 yards in the cave. We couldn't tell whether it was a negro or white man. We found a hat three or four feet from the skeleton's head. There is a hole in the cave like a ditch, 12 or fifteen feet deep—perhaps deeper. The skeleton lay near this hole, and could have been kicked into it. It was not lodged on a ledge in the side of the ditch. I did not examine the pockets of the clothing on the skeleton. I saw the hat in the cave the 30th of last May with Jim Paccard, Howard, Cave Edwards and Shepherd, and have not seen Dick since last Spring a year ago.

Cross Examination.—It is fifteen or twenty feet from the slope to the mouth of the cave. The skeleton was found from the light. There is a large rock in the cave and it is very dark down where the hole is. There is a creek at the bottom of the hole. The skeleton was lying with its feet nearer the hole than its head. It was lying on a level. Couldn't tell who it was except from its forehead. Dick Overton had a forehead like that. Couldn't swear who it was.

SAM SHEPHERD.

I went into Bellamy's cave last May, found a body there. Dick No. 9, Paccard, Howard, Edmondson, Winn and Edwards went with me. It was dark in the cave. We didn't take the body out. I was there next day. The body was lying on a level. Couldn't tell who it was except from its forehead. Dick Overton had a forehead like that. Couldn't swear who it was.

FRANK OVERTON.

Dick Overton was my brother. I lived four months at John Morrow's, and went to Kentucky with him. I was at R. Morrow's from July until sowing wheat time. Dick lived at R. Morrow's until he was missing; had been living there for 5 years, off and on. I saw him on Sunday, the 26th of August, 1884. He was 29 years old. I had heard Dick say in the presence of Charles that he was going to Alabama to preach as soon as Rans Morrow paid him. Mr. Morrow gave an excuse for not letting me have some money about a week before Dick disappeared. He said he had gone to Alabama to preach. He said he had gone to Alabama to preach. He said he had gone to Alabama to preach.

Cross examination.—I went to the Attorney General and told him all about this day Morrow was arrested. I swore out the warrant that day. The first conversation I had with Bill in regard to this was last fall. I was living in No. 9 at that time. I went to Paris in February and from there to Kentucky. I went to Henderson; I live at all three places. I have business at all of them. I talked with Bill in my field on the fence two miles from the house. He was riding and got down and came to where I was. I told the Attorney General about this last June. I had conversations with him. He said he was riding and got down and came to where I was. I told the Attorney General about this last June. I had conversations with him. He said he was riding and got down and came to where I was.

Mr. James and L. G. Philpott of Arkansas are visiting their sister, Mrs. G. W. Caudle.

Christmas passed pleasantly and I think there will be several marriages to report soon.

The Christmas tree at Tarsus was a success and largely attended.

A shocking accident occurred in this district on the 23rd inst. Mrs. Delia Powers, wife of Mr. J. E. Powers, was cooking lunch in the yard, when her dress caught fire and she started to run, and was badly burned before she could be caught that she died in a few hours. She leaves a husband and six small children, who have the sympathy and condolence of the community.

How about Clarksville having a Centennial in 1885—is not the city 100 years old this year? DALE, Dec. 31st, 1884.

Teacher's Institute.

The Teacher's Institute met at McAlister School house in the 16th district, Montgomery county, at 10 o'clock, a. m., Dec. 18, 1884. The County Superintendent called the Institute to order.

The following teachers were present: S. E. Bateson, C. B. Lyle, T. S. Harvey, R. H. Bateson and Prof. G. T. Abernathy. Director present—J. N. Blackford.

After the opening exercises, the subject, "How can we elevate our Schools," being first on the program, was taken up and discussed at some length by Prof. Miller, who made an able and instructive speech, after which Prof. Abernathy gave as the pleasure of an interesting speech on the same subject.

On "Method of Reading," S. E. Bateson, T. S. Harvey and G. T. Abernathy gave a lecture. On Writing, S. E. Bateson, T. S. Harvey, R. H. Bateson, Prof. G. T. Abernathy, Miller, Orthography, C. B. Lyle, T. S. Harvey, S. E. Bateson, Prof. Miller and Abernathy. Arithmetic, Prof. Abernathy.

At the above-named subjects were lectured on by the above parties in a plain forcible manner and were appreciated by every one present.

The subject of text books was then taken up and explained at length by Prof. Miller, who by a uniform system was adopted, and the different teachers present explained why it was to the people's interest that a uniform system be adopted, and I believe succeeded in convincing every one present of its importance.

To sum the whole proceedings in a nut shell, the institute was a success, and will do the people of the 16th district good and best great benefit to the Commissioners, and we ask for another of the same kind.

J. N. BLACKFORD, Sec'y.

A Remedy for Diphtheria.

A Chicago gentleman sends the Inter-Ocean the following cure for diphtheria. As the disease is generally to be feared, and the remedy is highly spoken of, we give it place:

Pour equal parts of turpentine and liquid tar into a jar or cup and stir the mixture, taking care to have a larger pan under it as a safeguard against fire. The vapor dissolves the fibrous exudate which collects up the throat, and the patient immediately experiences relief.

George Maurice Turner, aged 14, left his home, Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 25, 1884, and any one reading this, know anything of his whereabouts, please inform him to return to Springfield, Tenn., where he will be rewarded for his return. He is a white boy, about 15 years old, or write to his mother telling where he is. He has brown eyes, dark hair, is left-handed, and is slow of speech. He is a native of Kalamazoo, Mich., and is now at the address of Mrs. George Turner, 715 Willard, st., Kalamazoo, Mich.

CHARLES MORROW ACQUITTED.

The Court then instructed the jury that the State had failed to make out a case against Chas. Morrow, and with the consent of the Attorney-General, the jury retired and brought in a verdict of not guilty, as to Charles.

HON. WM. M. DANIEL APPEARED FOR THE STATE AND SAID TO THE JURY THAT after the consultation of the Attorney-General, the prosecution had determined not to insist upon the guilt of Ransom Morrow and the State, with the consent of the Attorney-General, the jury retired and brought in a verdict of not guilty, as to Ransom Morrow.

CAVE EDWARDS.

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Cross Examination: All the flesh was gone from his face and neck. Could not tell that the body was that of a negro except from the hair that was under the head and neck on the ground. Couldn't say that the hat was Dick's. Was like one I had seen in the Morrow's. Dick was wearing a hat like that when I saw him last Spring a year ago.

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Cross Examination: I heard the body was in the cave before I went there. (This remark was same as direct examination.)

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To those who think Mr. Randall an advocate of a high protective tariff, we commend the following extracts from the speeches he made in Louisville:

The government should be administered economically, and there ought not to be collected a dollar of revenue from the people of the United States in excess of that which is necessary to economically administer the government of this people. [Cheers.]

I have never been able to find in the Constitution of the United States any warrant, and I have never made any utterance, either in public or private life, at variance with what I am now going to say. I do not believe there is in the Constitution of the United States an authority to levy impost duties for protection for protection's sake. In other words, I can not support that kind of tariff. I can support the Congress of the United States to raise taxes on import duties for protection per se. I say also that I would have no objection to the Congress of the United States to make the difference between foreign products and the American article when the two are here in competition, so that the difference in the foreign rate of interest and that of our own country, the difference in the wages of the mechanic and laborer abroad and the laborer of the United States shall be equal only to fill that gap. [Cheers.]

If the Courier-Journal is as successful in drawing custom for its commercial patrons as it was in drumming up crowds for Mr. Randall, it is a very excellent advertising medium.

Corresponding Items.

To the Chronicle:

Tramps are numerous and shrewd now. One going north stopped at Mrs. Marables a few days ago, and sent in a well written note asking for something to eat, pretending to be deaf and dumb. Sympathy being aroused dinner was given him and a lunch fixed up to take along.

The next day another called at the door, and there was nothing the matter with him, he was only out of money and hungry, and trying to get to New Orleans; that he was not deaf and dumb as the other pretended to be. He got his dinner too. This is a new dodge that will soon get old.

Mr. U. D. Tomlinson was badly hurt by a fall from the roof of his house two weeks ago. He was confined to his bed several days, but as a new daughter-in-law pounds—came to his house Tuesday morning, he is now out on crutches.

Dr. T. E. Tomlinson of Missouri is on a visit to his father, Dr. K. Wilson of Arkansas is also on a visit to his old home, both are looking well. Mr. Thos. Cuthbertson and family, who went to Arkansas eight years ago, has returned and says he never wants to leave Tennessee again.

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Becher has offered to resign the pastorate of Plymouth church if a respectable minority of the members may so desire. There is no doubt that Becher would survive such a catastrophe, but how about the church?

FEED STORE!

We have in Stock and Offer Cheap—

BRAN, very Rich,
HAY, in any Quantity,
CORN, in Shuck and Shelled,
OATS, COTTON SEED MEAL.

We also have a large supply of the celebrated HECLA COAL, which has no superior for Grate, Stove and Steam purposes.

KEESEY & NORTHINGTON.

READ AND SEE

WHAT

R. S. BROADDUS, AGT.

IS SELLING

AT COST!

A LARGE STOCK OF SILK AND WOOLEN

DRESS GOODS

BLACK AND COLORED

S: I: L: K: S:

PLAIN AND BROCADED

SILK VELVETS!

LADIES'

RUSSIAN CIRCULARS!

BED BLANKETS,

Many Lines Shoes,

Many Lines of CLOTHING!

Call early, as these Goods will surely Sell Fast at these prices. Very Respectfully,

R. S. Broaddus, Agt.

Our Kentucky neighbor, Hopkinsville, suffered from another disastrous fire Monday night. Over \$100,000 worth of property was destroyed, insurance about \$90,000. The fire originated in Shenfield's store, on the corner of Main and Spring streets, which, with the following, were destroyed: Walker & Crenshaw, druggists, M. Frankel & Sons, dry goods, Gish & Garner, druggists, Chas. M. Latham, dry goods, Lipstey, dry goods, on Main street; Tandy's European Hotel, on Bridge street, and one other building on Main street and several small negro houses in the rear of the stores.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FARMERS & MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, at Clarksville, in the State of Tennessee, at the close of business, December 28th, 1884.

Loans and discounts	\$84,700 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	20,000 00
Due from other National Banks	18,750 00
Due from State Banks and Bankers	3,775 00
Due from Merchants and Bankers	1,881 50
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,007 71
Premiums paid	4,072 50
Stocks and other cash items	12,500 00
Real estate and other assets	6,745 00
Liabilities	128 00
Capital stock paid in	5,000 00
Undivided profits	2,965 00
National Bank Notes Outstanding	23,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	30,000 00
Demands certificates of deposit	3,000 00
Due to other National Banks	172 28
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